

Feedback — Problem Set-5

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You submitted this quiz on **Sat 21 Nov 2015 7:55 AM PST**. You got a score of **4.00** out of **5.00**. You can [attempt again](#) in 1 minutes.

Question 1

Consider a directed graph with distinct and nonnegative edge lengths and a source vertex s . Fix a destination vertex t , and assume that the graph contains at least one s - t path. Which of the following statements are true? [Check all that apply.]

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is a shortest s - t path with no repeated vertices (i.e., a "simple" or "loopless" such path).	✓ 0.25	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The shortest (i.e., minimum-length) s - t path might have as many as $n - 1$ edges, where n is the number of vertices.	✓ 0.25	
<input type="checkbox"/> The shortest s - t path must include the minimum-length edge of G .	✓ 0.25	
<input type="checkbox"/> The shortest s - t path must exclude the maximum-length edge of G .	✓ 0.25	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

Consider a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ and a source vertex s with the following properties: edges that leave the source vertex s have arbitrary (possibly negative) lengths; all other edge lengths are nonnegative; and there are no edges from any other vertex to the source s . Does Dijkstra's shortest-path algorithm correctly compute shortest-path distances (from s) in this

graph?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Always	✓ 1.00	One approach is to see that the proof of correctness from the videos still works. A slicker solution is to notice that adding a positive constant M to all edges incident to s increases the length of every s - v path by exactly M , and thus preserves the shortest path.
<input type="radio"/> Never		
<input type="radio"/> Only if we add the assumption that G contains no directed cycles with negative total weight.		
<input type="radio"/> Maybe, maybe not (depends on the graph)		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

Suppose you implement the functionality of a priority queue using a *sorted* array (e.g., from biggest to smallest). What is the worst-case running time of Insert and Extract-Min, respectively? (Assume that you have a large enough array to accommodate the Insertions that you face.)

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(1)$ and $\Theta(n)$		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> $\Theta(n)$ and $\Theta(n)$	✗ 0.00	
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(\log n)$ and $\Theta(1)$		
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(n)$ and $\Theta(1)$		

Total

0.00 / 1.00

Question 4

Suppose you implement the functionality of a priority queue using an *unsorted* array. What is the worst-case running time of Insert and Extract-Min, respectively? (Assume that you have a large enough array to accommodate the Insertions that you face.)

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> $\Theta(1)$ and $\Theta(n)$	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(n)$ and $\Theta(1)$		
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(n)$ and $\Theta(n)$		
<input type="radio"/> $\Theta(1)$ and $\Theta(\log n)$		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

You are given a heap with n elements that supports Insert and Extract-Min. Which of the following tasks can you achieve in $O(\log n)$ time?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> Find the median of the elements stored in the heap.		
<input type="radio"/> None of these.		
<input type="radio"/> Find the largest element stored in the heap.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Find the fifth-smallest element stored in the heap.	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

